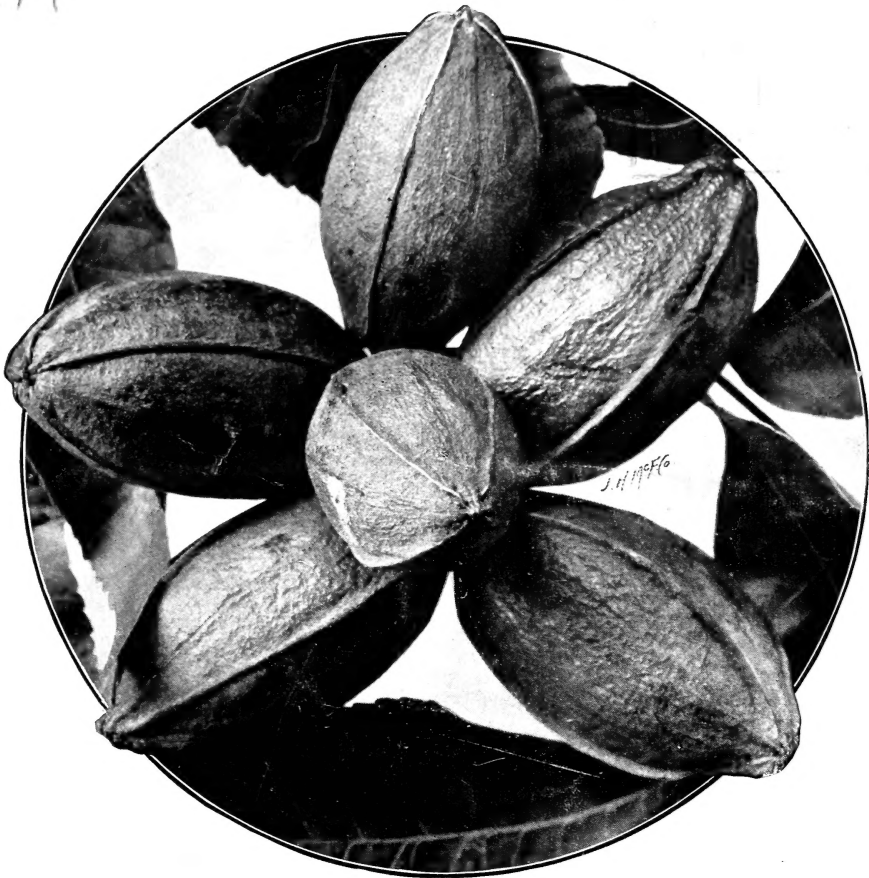


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Catalogue and Price-List

Summit Nurseries

MILLER & GOSSARD, Proprietors



MONTICELLO • FLORIDA

Catalogue and Price-List of

SUMMIT NURSERIES

H. K. Miller and H. A. Gossard, *Proprietors*

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

*Specialists in the Propagation of Fine Varieties of Nut Trees, Hardy
Oranges and Roses, besides a General Line of Fruit Trees*

Reference by permission, Jefferson County State Bank, Monticello, Fla.

INTRODUCTION



It is with great pleasure we present, for the consideration of those interested, this, our eighteenth annual Catalogue. It has always been the policy of the Summit Nurseries during its past history to so deal with its patrons as to make them permanent friends and customers. That we have succeeded in this is fully attested by the continued growth of our business and the long-standing relations we have had with a large number of our customers. We desire to express our fullest appreciation of the favors that have been shown us, not alone in orders entrusted to our care, but for the many kind letters we have received and for the favorable mention of our firm to prospective purchasers of nursery stock. Much of our business has been the direct result of a good word spoken in our behalf by our customers. This, as much as anything else, has contributed to the rapid extension of our trade and we sincerely thank all the friends that have so favored us.

The present owners are now entering upon their fourth year of management and have increased the stock to at least three times what it was upon assuming control. They have for a number of years engaged in Experiment Station work, having held responsible positions as heads of departments in some of the leading stations of the country. Professor Gossard is, at present, Entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, but, during the shipping season devotes his time to the Nurseries at Monticello. The experience and previous training acquired by the management along scientific lines is of inestimable value in the production of stock upon correct principles and in keeping it free from injurious insects and dangerous diseases.

Our future policy will be to continue to produce the best possible quality of stock of such varieties as have real merit; to exercise every precaution to send out stock true to name; to give full value for money received, and, above all, to render every phase of our business a synonym of our firm name—Summit.

It is upon this basis that we solicit a share of your trade, with assurance that all orders and inquiries sent us shall have our most careful attention.

Yours very truly,

MILLER & GOSSARD



In a block of five thousand Schley Pecan trees, all grafted

Nut Trees

THE PECAN

Of the many horticultural products which are adapted to our Southland, the Pecan is attracting the greatest attention, both from the small planter and the capitalist.

The Pecan Nuts at present found on the general market are from the wild trees growing in Texas and the Mississippi valley, and are, for the most part, small and of inferior quality. The trees that are being so extensively planted in the South are of greatly improved varieties and yield nuts far superior to the ordinary Pecan. The nuts are large, thin-shelled, and filled with meat surpassing in flavor and quality that of most nuts. There are comparatively few of these fine varieties and these have been secured from careful selection of the best obtained from a great many trees grown from selected nuts.

Out of the vast number of bearing seedling trees in existence there are perhaps not more than one hundred that are considered of sufficient merit to warrant propagation. Of these, it may be safely said, not more than a dozen are worthy of extensive planting. The perfect variety is yet to be discovered or introduced by the plant-breeder; however, there are a number of varieties which are recognized as standards and one can safely plant these, knowing the fruit will always find a market.

The Pecan area embraces, in general, that section of the United States lying south of the 36th parallel. It is true that trees are found north of this, but for extensive planting a more southern location is recommended. Little attempt has been made to grow the Pecan on the Pacific coast, yet, unquestionably, there are areas in this section where Pecan-production is feasible.

As an investment, Pecan culture offers as great attractions as any line of horticulture. The outlay per acre is not great, crops are sure, easily harvested, and may be gathered and marketed at leisure, when prices are favorable, because, unlike most fruits, Pecans are not immediately perishable. The land between the trees can be used for growing ordinary crops until the trees come into profitable bearing, thus greatly reducing the cost of the grove. With good management it is possible to thus secure a grove in addition to other profits. After the trees come into bearing the cost of maintenance is much less than for other fruits.

The fruiting age of a Pecan tree depends on variety, character of soil, and the care given it. Where proper conditions



Thrifty stock



One hundred budded Pecans, extra size

THE PECAN, continued

prevail, a budded or grafted tree should bear the fifth season after planting. Some of our trees fruited the third season from planting, but such conditions cannot be expected on a large scale.

The yield for the first three years after beginning to bear will vary from a few nuts to several pounds per tree. This is a matter that largely depends upon the planter. Trees planted upon good soil, properly fertilized and cared for, may be expected to produce from 15 to 25 pounds at 8 to 10 years from planting. This is a low estimate, but we prefer to under-estimate rather than to over-estimate the yield. The rate of increase after ten years is rapid. We harvested 60 pounds from a 14-year Sweetmeat tree the past season and sold the nuts at 30 cents. From a Delmas, planted 8 years, we gathered 14 pounds that sold at 50 cents per pound. A number of 4-year trees produced a pound each. A seedling tree in this locality, 23 years of age, produced over 600 pounds in one season, and the same tree yielded 1,400 pounds the past three years, or a return of more than \$200.

The price of Pecans has been steadily advancing for a number of years. Ordinary Pecans brought from 10 to 20 cents last season, while the fine varieties brought from 25 to 60 cents. We feel confident that a first-class nut will always find a ready market and will not sell at less than 20 cents.

Is over-production likely to follow the present activity in planting? We think not, and this is the opinion of others who have given the matter due consideration. At present we do not begin to supply the demand for nuts in this country, but import vast quantities. The fine varieties of Pecans are yet unknown on the general market and as these become available the ordinary Pecans and other nuts will give place. Our popu-

THE PECAN, continued

lation is fast increasing, the consumption of nuts per capita is increasing, and the ability of the masses to gratify their taste is more pronounced. Nut meats are taking a place in the regular diet of many who prefer this form of food to animal products. Besides, we have the world for a market, where the Pecan is as yet unknown.

The kind of soil suitable for the growing of Pecans is, in general, the kind that will grow both cotton and corn. The tree is known to flourish in all grades of soil from sand to stiff clay. We prefer a deep loamy soil with a sand-mixed clay subsoil. In selecting a location for the grove, avoid land on which water stands for any length of time. A soil that will admit of early cultivation in the spring is desirable. It will pay to select the best land you have for the grove. Avoid low depressions that do not admit of good air drainage.

Planting properly is of extreme importance. Broadcast the land, plowing deep, and lay off the tree rows, placing a stake where each tree is to stand. Dig holes 24 inches deep and 20 inches in diameter. When ready to plant open up trees and dip the roots in a thin porridge of clay and water, after first trimming off all broken roots and cutting the tap root to 20 inches and the laterals to 3 to 6 inches long. Wrap trees in wet sacks to avoid exposure in the field. Place tree in center of hole and set to same depth the tree stood in the nursery. Fill in with good top soil and see that it is firmly packed against the roots. Keep the laterals extended in a normal position. When the hole is nearly filled it is well to pour in a bucket of water, cover with dry soil and then scatter about one pound of good commercial fertilizer and level up with soil. Loosen the soil on the surface in order to retain moisture. Cut off at least one-half the tree that is above the union of the bud, or graft, at a point just above a plump bud.

Best time for planting is during December or January, though planting may begin in November and continue until March.

Pruning is unnecessary for the first year and may be omitted for two seasons, when the tree should be cut



Our soil produces a splendid root system

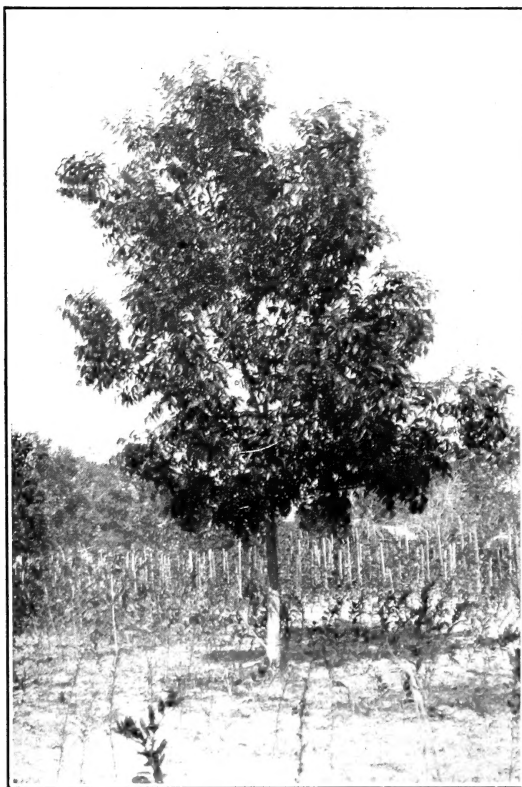
THE PECAN, *continued*

back so as to grow up one strong central stem. This should be headed at about 7 feet above ground. After the head is once shaped, no more pruning will be required, except that an occasional limb may have to be trimmed off.

Cultivation should not be neglected. There is no tree that responds more liberally to good cultivation, and none that is more obstinate in its refusal to thrive when neglected, unless the natural surroundings are extremely favorable. It is not only feasible to grow other crops between Pecans, but it is desirable. Almost any field crop or vegetables may be used for this purpose, taking due care not to crowd the trees. Small grain is undesirable. A space of 6 feet should be left unplanted on each side the tree row. This space should be cultivated frequently until late in July, when peas may be planted for improving and shading the soil. This space should be increased each year as the trees grow older, until the whole of the land is occupied by them. After this, the land may be turned once or twice a year and the soil improved with leguminous crops. Until the trees are of considerable size, two applications of fertilizer, one in February and another in May, should be made.

Varieties to plant will depend on a number of considerations. Some are especially adapted to commercial groves where the product is to be marketed in the usual way. Some are well adapted to commercial groves where a select market is to be created that will pay a fancy price. Some are best for home consumption and should be planted

in limited numbers. Still others are good for certain localities, but are valueless in other sections. Below, we describe briefly the varieties which we offer, and, in case further particulars are desired, we shall be pleased to answer questions. Let us say that we desire to grow no other varieties than those of value. It is as convenient to grow one variety as another, within certain limits, and we are as free to advocate one kind as another; the only consideration that has weight with us is the merit possessed by the different varieties. The bulk of our crop consists of a half-dozen choice selections, with a few others known to be good. We have under test nearly all the new introductions and when we find any of these to prove superior to the old standards we will offer them to our trade. Until then it is wisdom to limit the planting of these recent introductions to a few trees, else there may be regret mingled with large expense for top-working some of these promising varieties.



A five-year Delmas

THE PECAN, continued

The value of grafted or budded trees, as compared with seedlings, is so well known at this time that reference to this is hardly necessary. However, we will say that time has proved that there is so much uncertainty as to the time of bearing and the character of nuts of seedling trees that no one can well afford to plant them. As to which is the more desirable, budded or grafted trees, there has been some difference of opinion. We have given this matter much study and find in some particulars a budded tree is preferable, while in other features a grafted tree is to be preferred. From careful observation we consider one just as desirable as another, if good trees of each class is used.

As a final suggestion let us say, plant the very best tree you can afford. You are planting not only for yourself but for future generations, since a Pecan tree will stand for a century. If a good tree is planted it will stand as a monument to the planter's forethought and judgment. If an inferior or stunted tree is planted and neglected, it will occupy good space for years, and perhaps then succumb to the ravages of its foes without ever being of any benefit. We do not claim to be the only ones sending out good pecan trees, but we do claim to send out only such as have been examined for defects and when these are found the tree goes to the burn-pile.

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

SCHLEY. Originated in Mississippi. Nut medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened; color light reddish brown; shell brittle, dense, thin; cracking quality excellent. Kernel of pleasing color, full, plump, of firm texture, rich, sweet, nutty flavor. Generally conceded by experts to be the best. Matures early; fairly prolific. The tree is hardy, vigorous, symmetrical. It was decided by the committee of judges of exhibits at the Nut-Growers' Convention held in New Orleans, October, 1903, that the Schley is as near an ideal Pecan as we can hope to find. Bears at an early age. It has been impossible to supply the demand for this variety and during the past three years the large planters have made great efforts to increase the planting of Schley. Reports from young bearing trees indicate that our prediction that the **Schley is the Pecan of the future** will be fully realized. This is a variety we believe will succeed over a wide area.

STUART. Large to very large, fills well, shell medium, quality very good. This is a variety of great commercial importance and is being planted most extensively. It is one of the most prolific known and has been tested over a wide area and is known to succeed in nearly all localities. You can make no mistake in selecting liberally of this variety.

VAN DEMAN. Another of the well-known standards. Large, oblong, thin-shelled. The original tree still stands and yields 200 to 300 pounds per annum. The tree is one of the strongest growers; however, it puts out early in spring and should not be planted very far north.

FROTSCHER. This is one of the best-known varieties and has proved of value over a wide area. The nuts are large, thin-shelled and easily cracked. Flavor very good and a heavy bearer. The tree is a handsome grower.

DELMAS. One of the most desirable varieties for commercial orchards. This variety is of recent introduction, but has fruited in many localities and there is little doubt as to its proving of value throughout the South. The nut is very large, fills fairly well, shell medium, quality fair. The chief advantages of this variety are its vigorous growth, great prolificness, early bearing. The nuts are not the equal of others in quality, but a thing considered, this will prove a most profitable kind of tree to plant.

DEWEY. Originated in Jefferson county, Florida. A true paper-shell nut of large size and attractive shape, having a full plump meat of finest quality. Won gold medal at Charleston in 1902. Trees moderately productive. A desirable variety for home use.



Harvesting from a five-year Schley tree

THE PECAN, continued

SWEETMEAT. Originated with us ; a seedling of Frotscher. Nut-shaped like the Stuart, though smaller and with very thin shell. This can be depended upon for good crops and is well worth a place in any orchard.

RUSSELL. Very thin shell and a heavy bearer. Nut quite similar to Dewey, though not a good filler. The tree is not hardy, being tender and liable to injury from cold and easily damaged by wind. This variety should be planted only in the extreme South.

CURTIS. A small nut of great merit as a table nut. Ideal for home planting.

BOLTON. Large ovoid nut of good quality. Not very prolific, but the tree makes one of the most handsome shade trees known.

MONEYMAKER. A medium to small nut of ordinary quality. It is claimed by the introducer to be very prolific. Tree a strong grower.

LOUISIANA. A variety originated in this country from seed obtained in Louisiana. A heavy annual bearer of medium-sized nuts of good quality.

WALNUTS

JAPAN. This beautiful tree is well worthy of planting, as much for its attractive appearance as for the fruit. It is of a rather dwarf habit, with very handsome foliage. The trees begin to fruit at about four years from planting and are heavy bearers. Trees are reproduced from seed and come true. There are two varieties of importance—Sieboldiana and Cordiformis; the latter is the better.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT. We are unable to advise extensive planting of these trees in the lower South. Possibly these trees grafted on native stocks may prove hardy; however, this has not yet been demonstrated.

BLACK. The common Walnut, so valuable for its timber as well as the rich nuts the trees yield in abundance, should be more extensively planted in the waste places on our farms. Such trees are sure to prove serviceable at some future day as the lumber is becoming very scarce.

CHESTNUTS

JAPAN CHESTNUTS are propagated from seed and come fairly true. The tree is of dwarf habit and bears early and abundantly. The nuts are of poor quality, but their large size makes them sell.

PARAGON is one of the most desirable of the European Chestnuts. This is propagated by grafting. We are using both native and Japan Chestnuts for stocks.

RIDGELY. The nut is not so large as Paragon, but of fine flavor, and the tree is very productive. The nuts find ready sale. Chestnuts do best on stiff clay land.

RUSH HYBRID CHINKAPINS

Introduced from Pennsylvania. The nuts are large and of the fine flavor of the Chinkapin. The tree is a handsome grower and exceedingly productive. We have been trying these in Florida for three seasons but as yet have not succeeded in getting a good crop of fruit. Before recommending these in the South, we wish to give the trees further trial.



Chinkapins

Price-List of Nut Trees

BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECANS

	Each	10	100	1,000
Small size, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$400 00
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	80	7 50	65 00	600 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00	750 00
Extra, 4 to 5 feet	1 25	11 50	100 00	950 00
Specimens, 5 to 7 feet	1 75	16 00	150 00	1,400 00

PRICE-LIST OF NUT TREES, continued

SEEDLING PECANS, FLORIDA PAPERSHELL

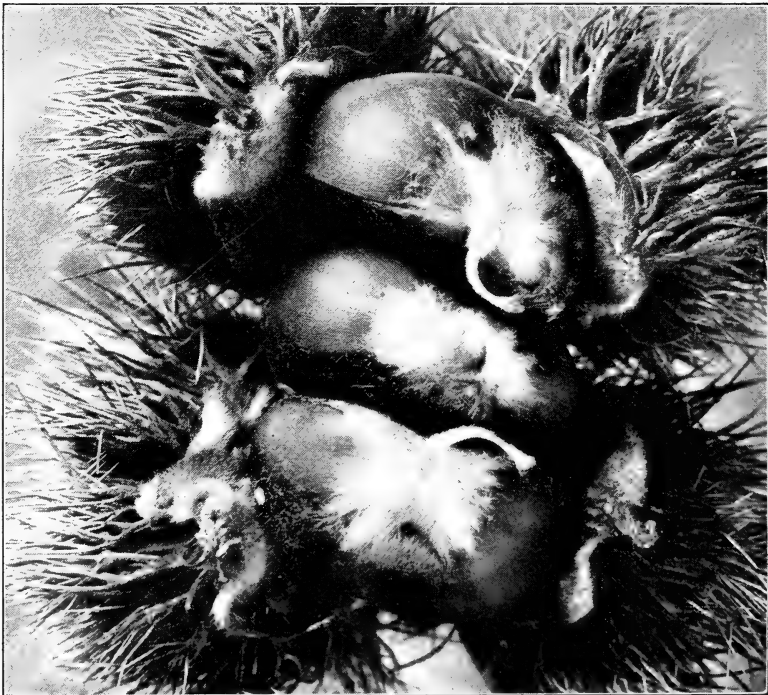
	Each	10	100	1,000
One-year, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$14 00	\$100 00
Two-year, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
Three-year, 3 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00	

WALNUTS

Japan, Cordiformis and Sieboldiana—	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 6 feet	50	4 50	40 00
English, 1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	
3 to 5 feet	50	4 50	
Native Black, 3 to 5 feet	25	2 00	15 00

CHESTNUTS

Japan Mammoth Seedlings, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 5 feet	40	3 50	30 00
Paragon and Ridgely, grafted and budded, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 6 feet	60	5 50	50 00
Rush Hybrid Chinkapin, one-year buds, 3 to 4 feet	75	7 00	

**Paragon Chestnuts**



Citrus Fruits

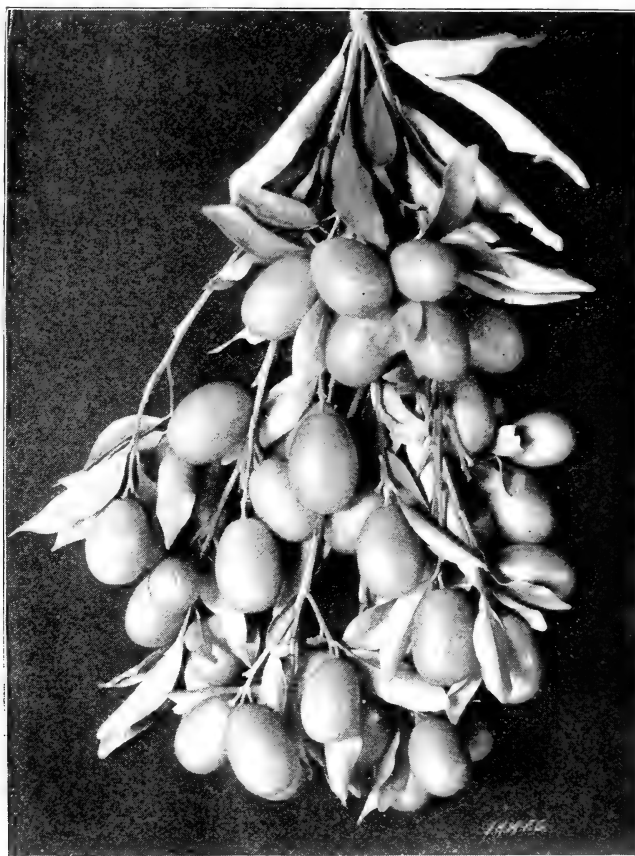
The Citrus fruits listed in this Catalogue are all budded on the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* stock. Our soil is well adapted to this class of stock and the trees produced here in the northern confines of Florida are naturally resistant to cold. During the growing season they put on a fine growth and harden up as cold weather approaches. So far we have been able to keep our Nurseries free of the white fly, but as a further safe-guard we defoliate and fumigate all Citrus stock shipped out of the state. This renders the stock absolutely free from all troublesome pests.

THE SATSUMA ORANGE

This is doubtless the most important of the introductions from Japan. The fruit is medium-sized, flattened, with rind loosely adhering, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; free of seeds. Ripens in October, in season until January, commanding a fancy price. The tree is entirely thornless and of moderate size, fruiting usually the second season after planting. This is beyond doubt one of the most profitable fruits that can be planted. Trees have frequently withstood a drop in temperature to 18° Fahr., and for this reason can be grown in north Florida, south Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. No home lying in this region should be without at least a few of these trees. We offer a splendid stock of these trees that cannot be surpassed.

KUMQUAT

Another importation from Japan that is rapidly coming into favor. The tree grows to 10 to 12 feet high; very symmetrical, and with bright foliage and golden fruit, in greatest profusion, it is a delight to behold. The fruit is largely used for decorative purposes and should be cut in clusters and marketed in strawberry crates, with some of the foliage. The fruit commands a good price and is eaten rind and all, besides it is used for preserves. The tree is somewhat more hardy than the Satsuma and makes an excellent tub plant.



Kumquats

SWEET ORANGES

We grow a limited number of these, as there are a few who desire to grow these in a small way in the more northern portions of the Citrus belt. The following selected varieties comprise our list: Centennial, Hart's Late, Jaffa, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Pineapple, Ruby, Washington Navel.

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

A few of the best varieties of these, as Duncan, Marsh Seedless and Royal are offered.



Ponderosa Lemon

LEMONS

The **Villa Franca**, one of the best varieties on Trifoliata stocks, is included among our Citrus fruits.

Ponderosa Lemon is an exceptionally large fruit, some weighing over two pounds. This plant has created quite a sensation. The fruit is excellent for lemonade or for making pies. Tree fruits very early.

Price-List of Citrus Trees

ORANGES, POMELOS and LEMONS—

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$22 00	
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 to 5 feet	45	4 00	35 00	

SATSUMA ORANGE—

1 to 2 feet	27	2 50	22 00	\$200 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	27 50	250 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	32 00	300 00
4 to 5 feet	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
5 to 7 feet	60	5 00	45 00	

KUMQUATS—

1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	22 00	
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
3 to 4 feet, bearing size	75	6 00	50 00	

PONDEROSA LEMON—

2 to 3 feet	50	4 00		
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00		
4 to 5 feet	1 00	9 00		

Roses

We offer a selected list of strong two-year Roses, grown in the open. These are grafted on vigorous stocks and will bloom profusely the first season. Our Roses are not to be compared with the pot-grown Roses sent out by the northern florists. These require constant care and rarely bloom to any extent until the second season. The varieties we offer are such as have been well tested in this section and are of the very best for southern flower-gardens. In transplanting, it is best to cut back the bushes almost to the ground; this greatly lessens the possibility of the plant dying, besides producing a much better plant. If undecided as to what to select we will make a good selection for you.

Strong, two-year plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Archduke Charles. Known all over the South as the "Confederate Rose," having the Confederate colors on the same plant—red and white. Color brilliant crimson-violet; as the bloom grows old they show streaks of white running through them. A very hardy, strong grower.

American Beauty. Hybrid Perpetual.

Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an everbloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Bon Silene. Tea. Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.

Bougere. Tea. Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronzerose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac; vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Perpetual. Delicate flesh-color, shaded rose in the center; large, finely formed flower.

Catherine Mermet. Tea. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the



American Beauty Rose

bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink; reminds one of La France in its silvery shading. Strong grower; fine bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Rose so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.



Captain Christy Rose

Cabbage Rose. We take pleasure in offering fine plants of the true Red Provence Rose, better and more favorably known as the "Cabbage Rose." Large, deliciously fragrant, deep pink flowers, and perfectly hardy.

Dinsmore. Ever-blooming, dazzling scarlet-crimson; very large; fine bedder.

Duchesse de Brabant. Tea. Soft rosy pink, petals edged with silver; very sweet; one of the best.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequalled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles in its flowers. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger.

General Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

General Tartas. Ever-blooming; deep mottled rose, tinged with buff.

Gloire de Margottin. This grand new Hybrid Perpetual Rose originated in Europe, and is believed to be one of the very finest varieties of recent years. The flowers are very large and of symmetrical form, somewhat globular, very full and deliciously scented. The color is a clear, dazzling red. Certainly one of the most brilliant Roses ever seen. It is a free bloomer and vigorous grower, and is recommended for its great beauty and wonderful color.

Glory of Paris. Hybrid Perpetual. A grand Rose. The blooms are very large and full, many measuring 6 inches across; color a beautiful shade of pink; very hardy, strong grower.

Giant of Battles. This is still esteemed as the very best rich red Rose. Very large, double, full and sweet; excellent.

Isabelle Sprunt. A canary-yellow, very free bloomer, literally lavishing its large,

beautiful buds. Fragrant, strong-growing, and requires but little attention.

Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson, shaded with black.

John Hopper. Hybrid Perpetual. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer; bears a succession of flowers extending through the season and is one of the best of the class in this region.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This beautiful Rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal Rose as well. We have white Roses that have elegant buds, but when full blown are not all that is desired. Then again, we have white Roses that are elegant when full blown, but have poor buds. This Rose combines both these good qualities. It is a continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large petals of best substance; shows no center when fully open. Color a pure snowy white.

La France. No variety can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades,

with pink. It has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most useful of Roses, for it is hardy beyond question. Blooms continuously.

La Princesse Vera. Pale flesh, changing to salmon; very handsome.

Louis Philippe. Bengal or China. Rich, dark velvety crimson; profuse bloomer, good form and substance; full and double, fragrant.

Madame Camille. Delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon.

Madame de Watteville. Color a beautiful creamy yellow, tinged with rosy blush; large, shell-like petals, having bright crimson-shaded border.

Madame Lambard. This fine old Rose is still the queen of the garden. Hardy, strong, vigorous grower, beautiful foliage. Color rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn; carmine veins passing through the petals. Large, double flower, beautiful buds.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. Tea. White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Maman Cochet. Tea. Flesh-pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Marie Lambert. Pure white; a grand Rose for bedding; from its freedom of flowering it is called the "White Hermosa."

Marie van Houtte. Lovely pale yellow, suffused with pink.

Malmaison. Bourbon. A beautiful, rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear, peachy red, with a rose center; flowers are exceedingly large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather.

Mrs. John Laing. This is, we believe, the finest hardy Rose of



Maman Cochet Rose

its color ever offered. It is an exquisite shade of shell-pink, deliciously fragrant, of the largest size; hardy and everblooming.

Papa Gontier. Tea. A strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine-crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower.

Paul Neyron. Deep, shining crimson; very large, handsome.

Safrano. Tea. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant.

Sombreuil. Beautiful white, tinted with delicate rose. A very strong-growing border Rose; an old-time favorite.

Souvenir de President Carnot. Color illuminated pink, shading to ivory-white at the edge of the petals; is a strong, free grower; has handsome foliage; long-pointed buds, extra large size; easy to grow, and is just the Rose for our southern gardens. It will please all.

The Bride. Tea. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

Vick's Caprice. This is the only hardy Rose that has any variegation. It is a vigorous grower and bears large and fragrant flowers of bright rose, distinctly striped rich crimson. A Rose that is sure to attract attention.

William Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, with dark center; the buds are very handsome; half-climbing habit. A variety much sought after.

CLIMBING ROSES

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budding.

La Marque. Pure white; large and double; borne in clusters.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep sulphur-yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cherry-red; strong grower.

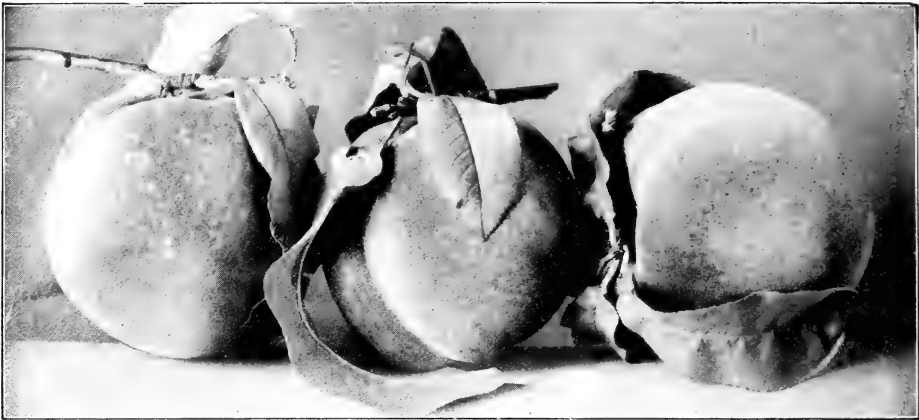
Solfaterre. Sulphur-yellow; large and full; double; very fragrant.

Meteor. The brightest colored of all Roses. It has been called a perpetual-blooming Climbing General Jacqueminot. All who know "Gen. Jack" will call to mind its beautiful, high-colored, rich, velvety red buds and flowers. Climbing Meteor is the acme of all red Climbers.

Golden Chain, or Climbing Safrano. Reve d'Or. A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber. Color orange-yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.



Vick's Caprice Rose



Belle of Georgia Peaches

Miscellaneous Fruits

PEACHES

The following list of the choicest varieties, includes the kinds that have given the greatest satisfaction in the South.

Angel, Alexander, Belle of Georgia, Carman, Elberta, Jewell, Waldo.	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$8 00

PEARS

Le Conte, Keiffer, Garber, Stone, Florida.

3 to 4 feet	15	1 30	10 00
4 to 6 feet	20	1 70	13 00

PLUMS

Excelsior, Terrell, Burbank, Red June.

3 to 4 feet	20	1 70
4 to 6 feet	25	2 00

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Hyakume, Tane-Nashi, Triumph, Tsuru, Nectar, Yemon, Zengi.

2 to 3 feet	15	1 25	11 00
3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00

FIGS

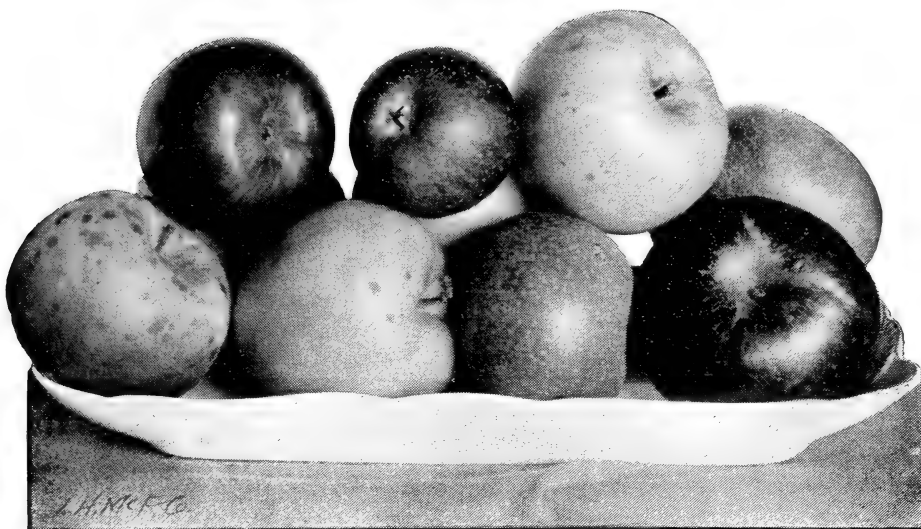
Celestial, Lemon, Black Ischia.

2 to 3 feet	20	1 60
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00

POMEGRANATES

Sweet.

1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
2 to 4 feet	30	2 50



Dish of Florida-grown Apples

MULBERRIES

	Each	10	100
Downing, Hicks. 4 to 6 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$13 00

GRAPES

Moore's Early, Delaware, Ives, Niagara, Concord. Two-year plants	12	1 00
Muscadines. Two-year plants	20	1 60

APPLES

Ben Davis, Horse, Red Astrachan, Red June. 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50
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Shrubs and Trees

CAMELLIA Japonica. Double-flowering, red, pink and variegated. Plants 20 to 24 inches, without flower-buds, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. Banana Shrub. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers which appear in early spring emit a delightful banana fragrance, which makes this plant very popular. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, from 50 cts. to 75 cts.

OLEA fragrans. Tea Olive. One of the most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25, 50 and 75 cts. each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China Tree. Of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. 2-year-old, 4 to 7 feet, well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Laurus Camphora*). This makes a beautiful tree for lawn or garden. It is entirely free from all diseases and insects and is being largely planted for its gum. Grows very rapidly. 3-year transplanted trees, 4 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Terms of Business

FREIGHT PREPAID. We will prepay the freight to points in the Gulf States on all orders amounting to \$10 or more at prices named in this Catalogue, where the cash in full is sent with order, or in Florida, when the amount is \$5.

ABOUT AGENTS. We do not send out agents, and parties buying stock from us to sell again must sell on their own responsibility, as we will not be responsible for errors through parties claiming to be selling stock for us. All orders shipped to customers of tree agents or dealers will have careful attention, but such customers must make claims, if any, to the parties selling them the stock.

LOCATION. We are located two miles from Monticello, in Jefferson county, the hill country of Middle Florida, and very convenient to two competing lines of railway. Our soil is high pine of fine quality for the growing of well-rooted, thrifty trees and plants, and we have no insect pests that are at all dangerous to them. We shall be pleased to have you visit our nurseries, see the growing stock and get acquainted, but if you cannot do so, send in the orders and be assured that they will have our best attention.

PACKING will be done in the best manner to insure safe carriage any distance, and no charge made for the same except when boxes are required, when actual cost only will be charged. Cartage to the depot free.

TERMS. Owing to the low prices at which our goods are sold, we must insist upon cash with the order.

BOOKING ORDERS AHEAD. Parties wishing stock reserved for future shipment may remit one-fourth the amount of the bill, and balance when goods are ordered shipped.

C. O. D. We will ship orders C. O. D. by freight or express, if one-fourth the amount of the bill is sent with the order.

UNAVOIDABLE MISTAKES will sometimes occur in labeling. In all such cases, we will cheerfully furnish other trees that are true to label, by sending them free to the nearest express office, or refund the purchase price, but further than this we will not be responsible. We exercise every precaution in our power to avoid all mistakes of any kind, but we are not infallible, and mistakes will sometimes occur. In such event we feel that when we have done all that is fair to make the matter right, we have discharged our duty, and no reasonable person will ask more than what is fair and right. Our shipping season opens as soon as the wood is sufficiently ripened up, usually about November 15, and continues to March 1.

WE WILL BILL 5 trees or plants at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates, and 300 at 1,000 rates.

ORDER EARLY. You are then sure of getting the varieties you want. You get first choice of stock, and you get them planted early. December and January are the ideal months for tree planting in this climate.

PROPER DISTANCE TO PLANT

Pecans and Black Walnuts, 40 to 60 feet apart each way; Chestnuts, Japan Walnuts and Rush Chinkapins, 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE

20 x 20 feet apart each way	108	40 x 40 feet apart each way	27
25 x 25 feet apart each way	60	45 x 45 feet apart each way	21
30 x 30 feet apart each way	48	50 x 50 feet apart each way	17
35 x 35 feet apart each way	35	60 x 60 feet apart each way	12



NURSERIES

MILLER & GOSSARD
Proprietors

MONTICELLO

FLORIDA

*Please forward by*_____

On or about _____

Express Office_____

Freight Office

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Post Office Order . . . \$_____

Express Money Order . \$ _____

Bank Draft . . . \$_____

Cash \$

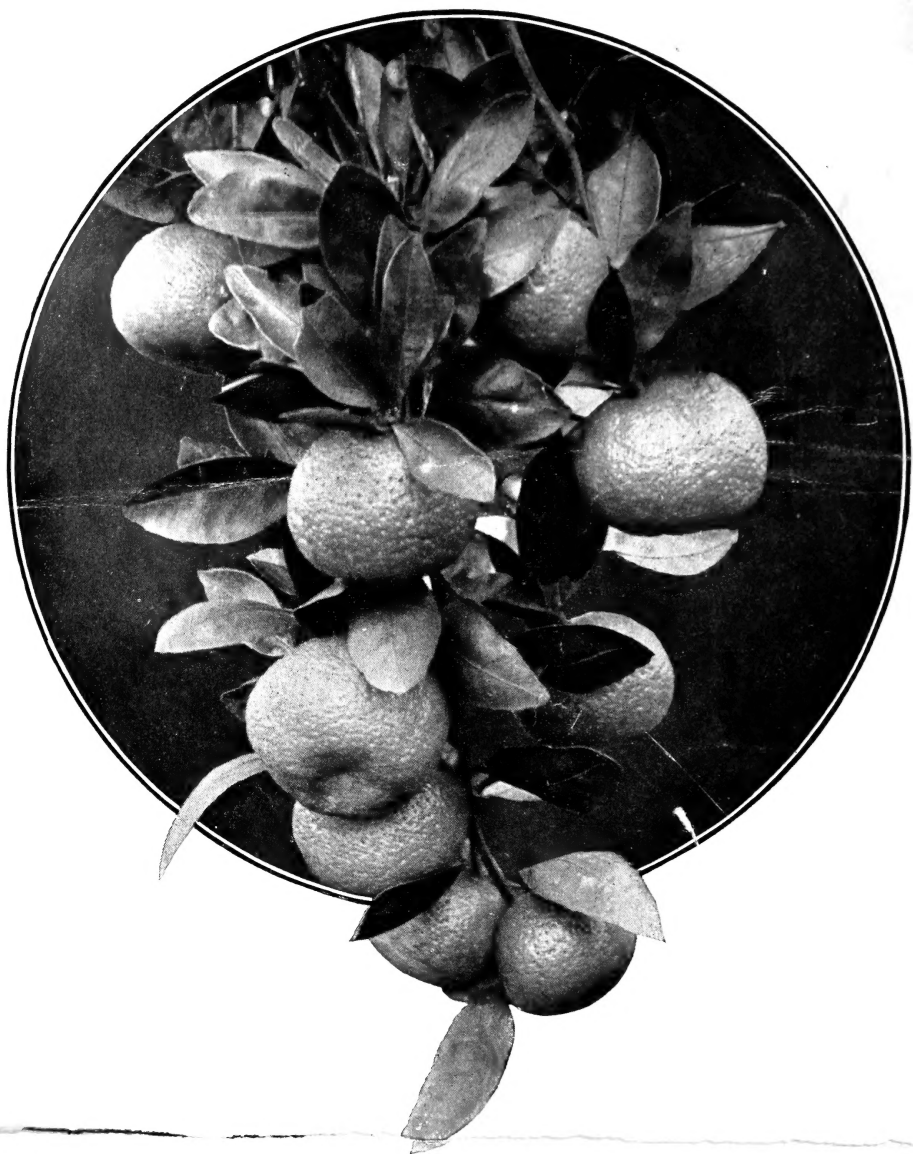
Total . . . \$_____

Date _____ 190_____

Important. Be sure to write name and address, also shipping directions, very plainly. Please state if we may substitute other sizes or varieties in case those ordered are exhausted, yes _____ or no _____. If undecided as to best varieties, we will select same according to our best judgment if so requested. Please write any other instructions on separate sheet.

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Summit Nurseries

MILLER & GOSSARD

MONTICELLO · FLORIDA
